

RUSSIANS STORM DVINSK TRENCHES

Czar's Warships Bombard
Enemy's Positions on
Courland Coast.

ZEPPELIN SHELLS GERMAN TROOPS

Drops Bombs on Own Positions
at Night—Attempt to Cross
Dvina Repulsed.

London, Nov. 17.—Infantry action has ceased for the moment on the Riga front. But Russian destroyers have been bombarding the northern coast of Courland, which suggests that General Ruzsky has not concluded the offensive west of the Baltic port.

West of Dvinsk, Petrograd reports, the Germans were driven from some of their trenches and compelled to fall back. Below Dvinsk the invaders tried to cross the Dvina at several points, but were repulsed. On the Sty the battle continues.

The Russians report that a Zeppelin flew over the Dvinsk district and dropped bombs. Some of the bombs fell into the German trenches, causing heavy losses and a panic.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued at Petrograd:

In the Riga region there has been nothing further than reciprocal artillery fire.

On the Dvina, in the Friedrich-

stadt district, and on the Jacobstadt front, all is quiet.

Below Dvinsk enemy detachments attempted to cross the Dvina at several points in boats, but were repulsed.

West of Dvinsk, in the Lake Swen-tend district, the Germans were driven from some of their trenches and compelled to fall back. In the abandoned trenches we found rifles, cartridges and a large quantity of cartridges.

A Zeppelin flew over the Dvinsk district Monday night and dropped bombs, some of them falling into the German trenches and causing heavy losses and a panic among the Germans.

On the left bank of the Sty, near the Czartorysk Railway station, the fighting continues. Near Czartorysk the enemy is making stubborn attacks. Our artillery dispersed the enemy on several occasions when they approached the river.

On the rest of the southern front and in Galicia there has been artillery fire.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Berlin gave out this statement: Russian destroyers yesterday bombarded Lethage, on the northern coast of Courland, and the region to the southwest thereof. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

SPEYER RULING TO BIND CROWN, HOLDS COURT

Anti-Germans Complain "King
Has Done Wrong," Says State.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 17.—Ten attorneys appeared before the Lord Chief Justice today to argue the question whether Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Edgar Speyer are to remain members of the Privy Council, notwithstanding their suggested enemy nationality.

The action was brought by Sir George Macgill in behalf of the Anti-German League. He contended that the King had no power to make naturalized

citizens members of the Privy Council. The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, argued that, despite the maxim that "the King can do no wrong," Sir George was really complaining that the King had done wrong in selecting his advisers.

Counsel for Sir Ernest contended that the act of 1870 giving naturalized aliens all rights and privileges of native British citizens removed any previous disabilities which might have prevented naturalized subjects from becoming Privy Counsellors.

Counsel for the Anti-German League disputed the contention of Sir Frederick that no judgment favorable to the applicants could be enforced, as it would involve an order to the Crown.

The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, announced the court would assume that when it declared the law its rulings would be applied and that there would be no question as to the possibility that the Crown might set at naught a declaration of the court.

ARMY REFORM RAISES CRISIS IN SPAIN

Cabinet Threatens to Resign Un-
less Bill Is Approved.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—A Cabinet crisis resulted today from a debate in Parliament on the bill for military reform proposed by the Minister of War, Lieutenant General Echague.

In the course of the debate ex-Premier Romanones said the annual army budget had reached the figure of about 200,000,000 pesetas (\$50,000,000), spent for a peace army of 140,000, with 488 cannons, whereas if expended wisely it should provide 40,000 more soldiers and 712 additional cannons. He requested an explanation of this discrepancy, as he termed it.

Antonio Maura, leader of the Conservatives and a former Premier, also criticized adversely the present military system. Premier Dato announced he would lay before the Cabinet the question of demanding a vote of confidence, and said that if the military reforms were not approved the Cabinet would resign.

The industries were hard hit through the outbreak of the war. Suspension of many industrial enterprises seemed inevitable. Germany was cut off from overseas commerce by the British fleet. England considered it an easy matter to subjugate the German Empire by making it impossible for Germany to import army supplies. This attempt may have had the desired effect on other nations. But in the case of Germany it failed, thanks to the unexpected capacity of German industry.

Within a short time practically the whole German industry placed itself at the disposal of the army authorities. With astonishing adaptability the various industries concentrated their energies on the manufacture of war materials. The highly developed chemical industry found ways and means to produce raw materials which previously had to be imported or to create substitutes for them. Within a short time it was possible to manufacture all war materials and the army supplies at home.

This great industrial development had, aside from its decisive military significance, far-reaching economical and financial effects. The most important of these was in the field of international money exchange. Raw materials, guns, munitions and supplies were made at home, and the large amounts needed to cover such orders were kept in Germany.

Army Is Chief Employer.

The increased demand for labor for the manufacture of munitions was more than sufficient to equalize the over-supply in the labor market caused by the suspension of industries. The military authorities became the principal employers. The extensive demands of the army proved a sufficient employment for nearly all branches of industry.

Soon there was no lack of employment. The German labor market after the first months of the war was more favorable than it had been during normal years in peace times. And what is more, it remained so. A lack of workmen made itself felt. Wages soared and women volunteered to take the place of men.

A stronger economic condition as the natural consequence. How strongly this movement developed is seen in the facts that the freight receipts of the railroads have steadily increased and that the great Prussian state railroad system recorded in June, 1915, the largest receipts of any June in its history.

But the filling of army orders also resulted in a change of the entire credit system of the empire. This was principally due to the fact that the government invariably paid for goods in cash immediately on their delivery, thus making it hardly necessary for manufacturers—great or small—to make use of their credit privileges. On the contrary, they received large amounts of ready cash, which was turned into the large money reserves of the banks and savings institutions.

The money market was swamped with

British Blockade Aids Germany's War Loans

Arms Industry Developed at Home—Government Pays
Promptly for Supplies—Cash Is Plentiful and
Subscriptions Flow In.

By DR. VON GLASENAPP,
Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank.

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Berlin, Oct. 25.—The development of economic and financial conditions in Germany since the beginning of the world war has been unique, extremely significant, and beyond the hopes of the most optimistic German circles.

At the beginning of the war the whole economic fabric of German life seemed endangered. Would it be possible to maintain the industrial relations? Would not the majority of industrial enterprises be ruined? Would not general unemployment and poverty follow in the wake of the collapse of commercialism? Would not a disastrous credit crisis shake the fundamentals of Germany's industries? But German economic life showed a strength and a power of resistance which surpassed all expectations.

It is quite true that an unusually strong demand for credit exerted itself at first. This pressing need was effectively met by the newly created "Reichsdarlehenskassen" (loan department branches of the Reichsbank), which issued elastic credits on secured collateral. Besides, the directorate of the Reichsbank began an active reorganization of the credit system as a means of financial "first aid." First in Hamburg, and then in Berlin, and many other cities, "Kriegskreditbanken" (war credit banks) were founded, with the co-operation of city councils, chambers of commerce, corporations and big business, to create personal credit for the middlemen and small merchants.

Other newly created organizations facilitated the elasticity of mortgages as a credit basis. The "Genossenschaftsverbände" (labor unions, etc.) took care of the credit needs of the working classes. With the help of these organizations the credit crisis was quickly disposed of.

Business Bows to Army.

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ITALIANS PRESS NEARER ROVERETO

Advance Along Adige Reported
—Rome Rejected Peace Offer,
Says "Popolo Italia."

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Italians, pushing on in the Adige Valley, have advanced closer to Rovereto. On the Carso plateau, south of Gorizia, an intense artillery duel continues.

Proposals for a separate peace were made to Italy by Austria at the time the recent Italian offensive was begun, the "Popolo Italia" asserts. The paper declares that certain territorial concessions were offered to Italy, but that the Salandra Cabinet refused to consider them.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The following statement was issued today at Rome:

In the Adige Valley during the morning of the 14th we enlarged and strengthened the position we occupy on the steep hill which slopes down from Zugnotara toward Rovereto, on the left bank of the Leno de Valleria torrent. The enemy immediately opened a violent artillery fire from Mont Chella and launched an infantry attack, but was repulsed.

On the Carso plateau yesterday there was an intense artillery duel. In the Monte San Michele zone the enemy made two very successive attacks in force on our line, but each time was stopped by the rapid and accurate fire of our artillery, and finally had to retreat with heavy loss.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

Vienna gave out this statement:

In the region of Gorizia there were no important infantry engagements yesterday. The activity of the Italian artillery, compared with that of the previous days, has considerably slackened.

One of our aeroplane squadrons on Monday dropped bombs on Brescia. Our planes observed big fires which resulted from the bombs. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

17-Year Term for Accomplice.

After pleading guilty to manslaughter in the first degree as an accomplice to the murder of Charles Miller, clerk of the Hotel Atlante, and taking the stand against his mate, Bernard Corn,

TURKS GIVE JEWS MOSLEM RIGHTS

Extend Offer to All in
Ceded Balkans to Draw
Them Back.

MAY NOW ACQUIRE TURK NATIONALITY

New York Rabbi Puts Little
Faith in Latest Expedient
of the War.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Turkey, in an effort to draw within its borders Jews now in territory ceded away by the Ottoman Empire as a result of the last Balkan war, has decided to grant them the same benefits and exemptions as heretofore were accorded only to Mohammedans. An announcement to this effect was made here today by the Turkish Embassy.

"The advantages and exemption," said the announcement, "consist of exceptional facilities for having access to Ottoman soil, the acquisition of Ottoman nationality, and immunity for a certain period, from payment of taxes and military service."

During the last century the Ottoman government has accorded these facilities exclusively to Mohammedan immigrants coming to Turkey from Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Bosnia. This is the first time that these exemptions have been granted to immigrants professing a religion other than the Mohammedan.

Dr. Maurice H. Harris, president of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, said last night that he placed little faith in Turkey's new grant of privileges to the Jews.

"The special privileges now promised by the Ottoman Empire to those of other faiths does not mean much to me," he said. "I regard it as nothing more than an expedient of war. Other belligerent countries have promised special rights and emancipation to those suffering under disabilities in order to obtain their loyalty and support. Promises made under such emergencies may be taken for what they are worth."

Besides the desire to swing the loyalty of the Jews in the territory ceded away by the Ottoman Empire as a result of the last Balkan war, there is the desire to swing the public opinion of the Jews and other peoples in neutral countries to the side of Turkey. The motive is well illustrated by the promises of several of the belligerent European countries.

SAYS BERLIN PLANS SECRET RADIO

Continued from page 1

He made the comment from these that messages could be transmitted from the station for about 110 miles, but they could receive messages from a much greater distance.

In view of this statement from Mr. Collar, the Embassy calls attention to the great frankness of messages sent by United States government employees through Tuckerton, which speak of sending messages through the new station.

While no official comment could be obtained to-night, it is believed here that there will be a searching investigation by the Navy Department as a result of the charges, particularly in the ease with which the messages almost outlining the plan of work at the new German station were dispatched to high German officials by Mayer. The comment that newspaper sensations might prevent the co-operation between the Navy Department and us" is also likely to result in a rigid inquiry.

One of the most curious of the messages sent from Tuckerton by Mr. Mayer to the president of the Hamburg-American Line was that sent after dissatisfaction had been expressed, apparently, with the speed of the progress of the new work, or some other element in the work of the German agent.

"If my services are not satisfactory," he wireless on October 12, "as seemingly indicated by your messages, impertinence of situation prompts me to beg board of direction appoint successor to take better care of situation and release me of duty. Respectfully."

Some stress was laid here to-night on the use of the words "importance of situation" in this message. A half-dozen little receiving station, which did

not intend to send messages, it was pointed out, would not merit such words in a cablegram addressed to such an important German official. On the other hand, if the guess by the United States radio inspector, that the station could only send about 110 miles, is true, the words would seem to be singularly strong for their actual meaning.

It is believed here that the big 1,800-foot aerial, located on the coast and even closer to Germany than the station at Tuckerton, could talk to Germany direct if need be.

The text of the messages sent from Tuckerton in regard to the Deering station, and submitted to the State Department, follows:

In answer to Your Excellency's note of this morning:

First—All wireless communication in United States controlled by Navy Department.

Second—This station is being operated actually by United States, and any addition can only be made with approval of navy.

Fourth—After approval has been given additional receiving plants can be built only under presence of naval personnel.

To avoid sensation in newspapers, which have printed a lot about secret German spy wireless stations; such sensation might force the abandonment of the present plan—co-operation between the Navy Department and us.

Fifth—(Jammed) New station can be finished within fortnight.

Tenth—Everybody thinks reception here excellent from now on till March.

Eleventh—If new station wanted for simultaneous work please stop state.

Twelfth—If my services not satisfactory, as seemingly indicated by your message, importance of situation prompts me to beg board of direction appoint successor to take better care of situation and release me of duty. Respectfully.

Sensation in newspapers which have printed a lot about secret German spy wireless stations; such sensation might force the abandonment of the present plan—co-operation between the Navy Department and us.

Fifth—Under eleven navy has principally agreed to addition receiving stations.

Sixth—Navy personnel available for experiments or present at erection of new station.

Seventh—Navy can guarantee absolutely favorable zone, except after years of experiments.

Eighth—Even with absolutely favorable zone, unable guarantee same reception as in Sayville.

Ninth—New station probably finished within fortnight.

Tenth—If my services are not satisfactory, as seemingly indicated by your messages, importance of situation prompts me to beg board of direction appoint someone to take better care of situation. Respectfully, MAYER, Tuckerton.

November 4, 1915.

Mayer, Tuckerton, to Professor Goldschmidt, Elvess.

Returned this morning from Portland, Me., where new receiving station erected. Heard satisfactory signals from you. Ready for proposed commercial working as soon as land line connecting Tuckerton and new station installed. Propose you let us know immediately when you will send test text during our sending schedule to try our working both ways. Temporary receiving house used at present; other under construction; total cost for new station will approximate \$5,000.

November 4, 1915.

Mayer, Tuckerton, to Professor Goldschmidt, Elvess.

Your service No. 4 this date not understood. We want you to listen for Tuckerton, while at same time you send test text for Portland. Would prefer we continue sending till 2 p. m. while you send from 1 till 2 p. m. test text; if agreeable please make test to-morrow, 5th; call letters remain WGG.

Mayer Bought Deering Plot a Month Ago; Work Rushed

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Portland, Me., Nov. 17.—The wireless plant in the Deering district is located in a wild piece of woodland on the outskirts of this city and is a complete and finely equipped receiving plant. Em. E. Mayer, claiming to be a radio operator at the Tuckerton, N. J. station, and Oscar Heslar, said to be an electrician formerly in the United States Navy, claim to own the plant. Both have been out of town for several days.

Mayer and Heslar came here about a month ago, and apparently well supplied with money, paid \$10,000 for a small strip of woodland, hired a big crew to work on the installation of the plant and gave out the contract for a commodious seven-room bungalow to be used as living quarters. While the plant was building Heslar said it was as known.

Affectation versus Style

* One of the most admirable of human qualities, and one of the most rare, is unaffectedness.

* To be neither eccentric nor dramatic, but easy and natural, is to fit symmetrically into the scheme of things.

* A Saks garment is a perfect example of what most of us ought to be—individual but not offensive, enterprising but not too extreme.

* In all the scores of models embraced in our great Fall and Winter stocks you will look in vain for a garment without style.

* And by the same token, you will look in vain, even among the most pronounced models, for any sign of foppishness or affectation.

First and above all they are clothes of character.

Suits.....\$17.50 to \$50
Overcoats.....\$17.50 to \$65

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

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